



Legislative Bulletin.....June 11, 2007

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Summary of the Bills Under Consideration Today

Total Number of New Government Programs: 0

Total Cost of Discretionary Authorizations: \$0

Effect on Revenue: 0

Total Change in Mandatory Spending: \$0

Total New State & Local Government Mandates: 0

Total New Private Sector Mandates: 1

Number of Bills Without Committee Reports: 2

Number of Reported Bills that Don't Cite Specific Clauses of Constitutional Authority: 1

H. Res. 354 — To recognize the year 2007 as the official 50th anniversary celebration of the beginnings of marinas, power production, recreation, and boating on Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia (Deal, R-GA)

Order of Business: H.Res. 354 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, June 11, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 354 would express that the House of Representatives, “recognizes the 50th anniversary celebration of the beginnings of marinas, power production, recreation, and boating on Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- “the Congress of the United States authorized the creation of Lake Sidney Lanier and Buford Dam by official act in 1946 for flood control, power production, wildlife preservation and downstream navigation;
- “construction on the Buford Dam project by the Army Corps of Engineers began in 1951;
- “the Army Corps of Engineers constructed the dam and lake on the Chattahoochee and Chestatee Rivers at a cost of approximately \$45,000,000;
- “in 1956, Jack Beachem and the Army Corps of Engineers signed a lease to create Holiday on Lake Sidney Lanier Marina as the lake’s first concessionaire;
- “the first power was produced through Buford Dam at Lake Sidney Lanier on June 16, 1957;
- “in present times, more than 8,000,000 visitors enjoy the attributes and assets of Lake Sidney Lanier annually to boat, fish, swim, camp, and otherwise recreate in the great outdoors;
- “Lake Sidney Lanier has won the prestigious Chief of Engineers Annual Project of the Year Award, the highest recognition from the Army Corps of Engineers for outstanding management, an unprecedented 3 times in 12 years--1990, 1997 and 2002;
- “Lake Sidney Lanier will join the Nation on Saturday, August 11 in celebration and commemoration of National Marina Day; and
- “2007 marks the 50th anniversary of Lake Sidney Lanier.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 354 was introduced on May 1, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. On May 2, 2007, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, which took no official action.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? No.

RSC Staff Contact: Andy Koenig; andy.koenig@mail.house.gov; 202-226-9717.

H.Res. 431 — Recognizing the 40th anniversary of Loving v. Virginia legalizing interracial marriage within the United States (*Baldwin, D-WI*)

Order of Business: H.Res. 431 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, June 11, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 431 would express that the House of Representatives,

- “observes the 40th Anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Loving v. Virginia; and
- “commemorates the legacy of Loving v. Virginia in ending the ban on interracial marriage in the United States and in recognizing that marriage is one of the ‘basic civil rights of man’ at the heart of the 14th Amendment protections.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- “the first anti-miscegenation law in the United States was enacted in Maryland in 1661;
- “miscegenation was typically a felony under State laws prohibiting interracial marriage punishable by imprisonment or hard labor;
- “in 1883, the Supreme Court held in Pace v. Alabama that anti-miscegenation laws were consistent with the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment as long as the punishments given to both white and black violators are the same;
- “in 1912, a constitutional amendment was proposed in the House of Representatives prohibiting interracial marriage ‘between negroes or persons of color and Caucasians’;
- “by 1948, 38 States still forbade interracial marriage, and 6 did so by State constitutional provision;
- “in 1967, 16 States still had law prohibiting interracial marriage, including Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia;
- “Loving v. Virginia struck down the remaining anti-miscegenation laws nationwide; and
- “June 12th has been proclaimed ‘Loving Day’ by cities and towns across the country in commemoration of Loving v. Virginia.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 431 was introduced on May 23, 2007, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which took no official action.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? No.

RSC Staff Contact: Andy Koenig; andy.koenig@mail.house.gov; 202-226-9717.

H.R. 2356 — To amend title 4, United States Code, to encourage the display of the flag of the United States on Father’s Day (*Scott, D-GA*)

Order of Business: H.R. 2356 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, June 11, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 2356 would amend current law to encourage the flying of the American flag on Father’s Day.

Additional Information: Currently the federal government encourages display of the flag on the following days:

New Year’s Day	January 1
Inauguration Day,	January 20
Martin Luther King Jr.’s birthday	third Monday in January
Lincoln’s Birthday,	February 12
Washington’s Birthday	third Monday in February
Easter Sunday	Variable
Mother’s Day	third Monday in February
Flag Day	July 14
Independence Day	July 4
Labor Day	first Monday in September
Columbus Day	second Monday in October
Constitution Day	September 17
Navy Day	October 27
Veterans Day,	November 11
Thanksgiving Day	fourth Thursday in November
Christmas Day	December 25

Committee Action: H.R. 2356 was introduced on May 17, 2007 and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which took no official action.

Cost to Taxpayers: H.R. 2356 authorizes no expenditures.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? No.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is not available. However, House Rule XIII, Section 3(d)(1), requires that all committee reports contain “a statement citing the *specific* powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution” *[emphasis added]*.

RSC Staff Contact: Andy Koenig; andy.koenig@mail.house.gov; 202-226-9717.

H.R. 1441 — Stop Arming Iran Act (*Giffords, D-AZ*)

Order of Business: H.R. 1441 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, June 11, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 1441 would prohibit the Department of Defense from selling any F-14 fighter parts, whether directly or indirectly, through another agency. The bill would make an exception for the sale of F-14 parts to museums or a similar institution within the United States. H.R. 1441 would also prohibit the government from licensing the sale of F-14 parts to any non-United States person or entity.

The bill lists the following findings:

- “The Department of Defense is responsible for demilitarizing and auctioning off sensitive surplus United States military equipment.
- “F-14 ‘Tomcat’ fighter aircraft have recently been retired, and their parts are being made available by auction in large quantities.
- “Iran is the only country, besides the United States, flying F-14 fighter aircraft and is purchasing surplus parts for such aircraft from brokers.
- “The Government Accountability Office has, as a result of undercover investigative work, declared the acquisition of the surplus United States military equipment, including parts for F-14 fighter aircraft, to be disturbingly effortless.
- “Upon the seizure of such sensitive surplus military equipment being sold to Iran, United States customs agents have discovered these same items, having been resold by the Department of Defense, being brokered illegally to Iran again.

- “Iran is pursuing a nuclear weapons capability, and the Department of State has identified Iran as the most active state sponsor of terrorism.
- “Iran continues to provide funding, safe haven, training, and weapons to known terrorist groups, including Hizballah, HAMAS, the Palestine Islamic Jihad, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.
- “The sale of spare parts for F-14 fighter aircraft could make it more difficult to confront the nuclear weapons capability of Iran and would strengthen the ground war capability of Iran. To prevent these threats to regional and global security, the sale of spare parts for F-14 fighter aircraft should be prohibited.”

Committee Action: H.R.1441 was introduced on March 9, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Armed Services. On March 23, 2007, the Foreign Affairs Committee held a mark up and reported the bill by voice vote.

Cost to Taxpayers: According to CBO, “H.R. 1441 would not have a significant effect on direct spending. Enacting the bill would not affect revenues. H.R. 1441 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.”

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? Yes. According to CBO, “H.R. 1441 contains a private-sector mandate, as defined by UMRA, because it would prohibit the sale of any parts of the F-14 aircraft by the Department of Defense. It also would prohibit the U.S. government from issuing an export license for sale of F-14 aircraft parts. Those prohibitions would be a mandate upon U.S. persons or entities that purchased F-14 parts legally from the Department of Defense with intention to resell the aircraft.” However, CBO estimates that the cost to comply with the mandate would be minimal.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is not available. However, House Rule XIII, Section 3(d)(1), requires that all committee reports contain “a statement citing the *specific* powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution” [*emphasis added*].

RSC Staff Contact: Andy Koenig; andy.koenig@mail.house.gov; 202-226-9717.

S. 676 — A bill to provide that the Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank or the Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank may serve on the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation

Order of Business: S. 676 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, June 11, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: S. 676 would amend current law to allow the executive director, or alternate executive director, of the Inter-American Development Bank to serve of the Inter-American Foundation's Board of Directors.

Additional Information: According to CBO, "The Inter-American Foundation is a government agency with a mission to promote development, growth, friendship, and democracy in the Western Hemisphere. Its board of directors consists of nine individuals, three of whom are required to be government officials who work in agencies of the United States concerned with inter-American affairs. S. 676 would specifically allow the United States Executive Director or the Alternative Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank to serve on the board of directors for the Inter-American Foundation in one of the three slots reserved for government officials. (The Inter-American Development Bank is a multilateral bank that provides financing for a variety of economic, social, and institutional projects in Latin America and the Caribbean)."

Committee Action: S. 676 was introduced in the Senate on February 17, 2007 and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which reported the bill to the Senate without amendment, on March 9, 2007. On March 15, 2007 the bill was passed in the Senate by unanimous consent and was sent to the House, where it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs the following day. On May 23, 2007, the committee held a mark up and ordered the bill to be reported by unanimous consent.

Cost to Taxpayers: According to CBO, enacting the bill would have no budgetary effect.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? No.

Constitutional Authority: Committee Report 110–35 does not cite specific constitutional authority for this bill. However, House Rule XIII, Section 3(d)(1), requires that all committee reports contain "a statement citing the *specific* powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution" [*emphasis added*].

RSC Staff Contact: Andy Koenig; andy.koenig@mail.house.gov; 202-226-9717.

H.Res. 226 — To recognize John Pehle for his contributions to the Nation in helping rescue Jews and other minorities from the Holocaust during World War II (Woolsey, D-CA)

Order of Business: H.Res. 226 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, June 11, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 226 would express that the House of Representatives,

- “honors the life and contributions of John Pehle; and
- “commends the actions of John Pehle that rescued Jews and other minorities from the Holocaust during World War II.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- “approximately 6,000,000 Jews were slaughtered pursuant to Adolf Hitler’s diabolical plan for the total extermination of the Jews during the reign of the Third Reich, and even more would have perished had it not been for the heroic efforts of John Pehle to persuade President Franklin Roosevelt of the need for extraordinary measures;
- “as a 33-year-old lawyer working in the Foreign Funds Control unit of the Department of the Treasury of the United States, John Pehle, along with his colleagues at the Department of the Treasury, worked to overcome bureaucratic inertia within the United States Government during World War II in order to rescue many Jews from the extermination camps of the Nazi Holocaust;
- “overcoming internal communication problems within the United States Government, John Pehle provided critical information about the rapidly-worsening plight of deported Jews from many parts of Europe to his superiors-- Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., General Counsel Randolph Paul, and Assistant General Counsel Josiah E. Dubois--and together they determined to inform President Franklin Roosevelt of the urgent need for corrective action;
- “on January 22, 1944, only 6 days after receiving the Personal Report to the President, and in reaction to it, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9417, establishing the War Refugee Board, and appointed John Pehle as the Acting Executive Director of the Board;
- “President Franklin Roosevelt’s promotion of John Pehle from Acting Executive Director to Executive Director of the War Refugee Board on March 24, 1944, coincided with the issuance of a direct warning at the presidential news conference on the same day, prepared by the Board, that none of those who participated in the wholesale systematic murder of the Jews of Europe—‘one of the blackest crimes of all history’--shall go unpunished;
- “John Pehle spearheaded the valiant efforts of the War Refugee Board, which was responsible for the direct rescue of several hundred thousand men, women, and children from the Holocaust and the sustenance of thousands of Holocaust survivors during 1944 and 1945, thus breathing new life into the American tradition of helping the oppressed and persecuted in the name of human decency.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 226 was introduced on March 7, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which held a mark up on May 23 and reported the resolution by voice vote.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? No.

RSC Staff Contact: Andy Koenig; andy.koenig@mail.house.gov; 202-226-9717.

H.Res. 295 — Recognizing the strong alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States and expressing appreciation to the Republic of Korea for its efforts in the global war against terrorism (King, R-NY)

Order of Business: H.Res. 295 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, June 11, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 295 would express that the House of Representatives, “recognizes the strong alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States and expresses appreciation to the Republic of Korea for its efforts in the global war against terrorism.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- “for more than 50 years since the outbreak of the Korean War, a close relationship has existed between the United States and the Republic of Korea, which has been of enormous economic, cultural, and strategic advantage to both nations;
- “President George W. Bush and President Roh Moo Hyun have demonstrated their mutual willingness to forge a deeper alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea to enhance stability in East Asia;
- “the 37,000 United States troops, who are stationed in the Republic of Korea, serve as a testament to the enduring strength of the 1953 U.S.-R.O.K. Mutual Defense Treaty;
- “the foundation of the relationship between the United States and the Republic of Korea rests on a shared interest in and commitment to peace, democracy, and freedom on the Korean Peninsula, in Asia, and throughout the world;
- “the Republic of Korea and the United States are both deeply committed to the Six Party Talks and have a mutual interest in keeping the Korean Peninsula free of nuclear weapons;
- “the Republic of Korea has 2,300 personnel deployed in Iraq, constituting the third largest coalition contingent in Iraq behind the United States and the United Kingdom;
- “the Republic of Korea has 200 troops deployed in Afghanistan; and
- “the Republic of Korea has pledged \$260,000,000 toward reconstruction and stabilization in postwar Iraq.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 295 was introduced on March 30, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which held a mark up on May 23 and reported the resolution, as amended, by unanimous consent.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? No.

RSC Staff Contact: Andy Koenig; andy.koenig@mail.house.gov; 202-226-9717.

H.Res. 395 — Supporting the ideals and values of the Olympic movement (Lamborn, R-CO)

Order of Business: H.Res. 395 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, June 11, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 395 would express that the House of Representatives,

- “supports the ideals and values of the Olympic movement;
- “calls upon the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the anniversary of the founding of the modern Olympic movement; and
- “calls upon the people of the United States to observe such anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- “for over 100 years, the Olympic movement has built a more peaceful and better world by educating young people through athletics, by bringing together athletes from many countries in friendly competition, and by forging new relationships bound by friendship, solidarity, sportsmanship, and fair play;
- “the United States Olympic Committee is dedicated to coordinating and developing athletic activity in the United States to foster productive working relationships among sports-related organizations;
- “the United States Olympic Committee promotes and supports athletic activities involving the United States and foreign nations;
- “the United States Olympic Committee promotes and encourages physical fitness and public participation in athletic activities;
- “the United States Olympic Training Centers in Colorado, California, New York, Michigan, and Alabama are dedicated to the development of Olympic athletes;
- “athletes representing the United States at the Olympic games have achieved great success personally and for the Nation;

- “the Nation takes great pride in the qualities of commitment to excellence, grace under pressure, and good will toward other competitors exhibited by the athletes of the United States Olympic team; and
- “June 23, 2007 is the anniversary of the founding of the modern Olympic movement, representing the date on which the Congress of Paris approved the proposal of Pierre de Coubertin to found the modern Olympic games.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 395 was introduced on May 10, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which held a mark up on May 23 and reported the resolution by unanimous consent.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? No.

RSC Staff Contact: Andy Koenig; andy.koenig@mail.house.gov; 202-226-9717.

**H.Res. 418 — Recognizing and welcoming the delegation of Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Foreign Ministers from the Caribbean to Washington, D.C., and commending the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) for holding the Conference on the Caribbean
(Engel, D-NY)**

Order of Business: H.Res. 418 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, June 11, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 418 would express that the House of Representatives,

- “recognizes the deep and historic ties between the peoples of the United States and the Caribbean;
- “expresses the hope that relations between the United States and the Caribbean will continue to grow closer in the future;
- “commends the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) for holding the Conference of the Caribbean; and
- “recognizes and welcomes the delegation of Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Foreign Ministers from Caribbean countries to Washington, DC.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- “Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Foreign Ministers from Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname,

- Trinidad, and Tobago will travel to Washington, DC, to attend the Conference on the Caribbean and meet with Members of Congress;
- “for the first time in its history, through the cooperation of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Department of State, and Congress, the Conference on the Caribbean is convening June 19, 2007, through June 21, 2007, in Washington, DC;
 - “CARICOM was created through the Treaty of Chaguaramas in 1973 at Chaguaramas, Trinidad and Tobago;
 - “CARICOM was established in order to improve labor standards, production, and sustained economic development, expand foreign trade and economic relations, increase economic leverage and effectiveness of Member States in dealing with third-party states, enhance the coordination of Member States' foreign policies and trade relations, and promote the tradition of democracy in the region;
 - “the Conference on the Caribbean is a unique dialogue between leaders of the United States and Caribbean countries to develop regional strategies for economic development and better relations with Caribbean countries;
 - “the United States and Caribbean countries can enhance their cooperation in many areas, including mutually beneficial trade and economic relationships, countering the transnational scourges of crime, drugs, and terrorism, combating the spread of infectious disease, protecting the environment and encouraging tourism, maintaining fisheries and other maritime resources, addressing climate change, energy security and renewable energy sources, and promoting democracy and good governance; and
 - “there are increasing numbers of Americans of Caribbean heritage making myriad contributions to America's rich cultural fabric and diversity.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 418 was introduced on May 21, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which held a mark up on May 23 and reported the resolution by unanimous consent.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? No.

RSC Staff Contact: Andy Koenig; andy.koenig@mail.house.gov; 202-226-9717.

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